Confidential Report Provided to Joel B. Rudin Attorneys At Law by **Brayer Handwriting International**

Detecting Forgery and Reducing Fraud Losses since 1986

Date:

December 10, 2010

To:

Joel B. Rudin Attorney at Law

200 West 57th Street, Suite 900 New York, New York 10019

From:

Ruth Brayer, Forensic Document Examiner

Brayer Handwriting International

249 East 48th Street New York, NY 10017

Re:

Signature Verification

Documents Submitted and Examined (all photocopies)

Known documents with signatures by Michael Vecchione

Exhibits	
K1/M	Page 3 of letter from Michael Vecchione to Juan Fiol, People v. Cisero
	Murphy, dated July 6, 1993
K2/M	Page 2 of letter from Michael Vecchione to Probation Officer J. LaViness,
	dated March 17, 1995
K3/M	Page 8 of Michael Vecchione's affirmation in Answer to Motion,
	People v. LaVonne Smith, Ind. No. 14862/94, dated January 17, 1995
K4/M	Page 8 of Michael Vecchione's affirmation in Answer to Motion, People
	v. Demetrius Bennett, Ind. No. 14862/94, dated January 20, 1995
K5/M	Letter of Michael Vecchione to Michael Harrison, dated May 10, 1994
K6/M	Page 2 of letter from Michael Vecchione to Probation Officer John
	Dawson, dated June 26, 1995

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Known documents with handwriting by Liza Noonan

Exhibits	
K7/L	Fax Cover Sheet from Liza Noonan to Michael Vecchione, dated February 27, 1995
K8/L	Letter from Liza Noonan to Adrian Diaz, dated April 1, 1994
K9/L	"Comm. Journal" transmission from Liza Noonan, dated March 6, 1995
K10/L	Fax Cover Sheet from Liza Noonan to Dir. Robert Pendoras, dated January 26, 1995
K11/L	Request for Housing of State Inmate or Other Jurisdiction, by Liza Noonan, undated

Known documents with signatures by Charles Posner

Page 2 of 4

Exhibits	
K12/C	Letter of Charles Posner to Judge Francis X. Egitto, People v.
	Frank Rodriguez, Ind. No. 9893/92, dated November 3, 1993
K13/C	Letter of Charles Posner to Michael Vecchione, dated February 27,
	1995
K14/C	Letter of Charles Posner to Judge Francis X. Egitto, People v.
	Johnny Williams, Ind. No. 7829/93, dated June 7, 1994

Questioned documents with signatures attributed to "Michael Vecchione"

Exhibits Q1	Page 3 of <i>Damiani</i> Affirmation of Michael Vecchione, dated January 26, 1995
Q2	Page 2 of Affirmation of Michael Vecchione in support of motion for material witness order, dated February 23, 1995
Q3	Page 2 of Affidavit of Michael Vecchione on application for certificate pursuant to CPL §§640.20 and 650.20, dated February 24, 1995

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Questioned documents with signatures attributed to "Michael Vecchione"

Q4	Page 2 of Affidavit of Michael Vecchione in support of material witness order, <i>People v. Helbrans</i> , dated October 21, 1994
Q5	Affirmation of Michael Vecchione in support of order to produce, People v. Johnny Williams, dated March 8, 1994
Q6	Affirmation of Michael Vecchione in support of order to produce, People v. Saponaro and Stasio, dated March 27, 1996
Q7	Affirmation of Michael Vecchione in support of order to produce, People v. Saponaro and Stasio, dated June 29, 1995
Q8	Page 2 of Damiani Affirmation of Michael Vecchione, People v. Joseph Stacione, dated May 25, 1995

Questioned documents with signatures attributed to "Charles Posner"

Exhibits	
Q9	Affirmation of Charles Posner in support of order to produce, dated
	March 3, 1995
Q10	Page 3 of Damiani Affirmation of Charles Posner, dated March 3,
	1995

Problems Presented by Client

- I. Determine whether the signatures attributed to "Michael Vecchione" on Exhibits Q1 through Q8 and the known signatures by the same name on Exhibits K1/M through K6/M were executed by the same individual.
- II. Determine whether the signatures attributed to "Charles Posner" on Exhibits Q9 and Q10 and the known signatures by the same name on Exhibits K12/C through K14/C were executed by the same individual.
- III. Determine whether the signatures attributed to "Michael Vecchione" and "Charles Posner" on Exhibits Q1 through Q10 and the known handwriting by Liza Noonan on Exhibits K7/L through K11/L were executed by the same individual.

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Conclusions

- I. With the data available for examination, it is my expert opinion with a reasonable degree of certainty that the signatures attributed to "Michael Vecchione" on Exhibits Q1 through Q8 and the known signatures by the same name on Exhibits K1/M through K6/M, were not executed by the same individual.
- II. With the data available for examination, it is my expert opinion with a reasonable degree of certainty that the signatures attributed to "Charles Posner" on Exhibits Q9 and Q10, and the known signatures by the same name on Exhibits K12/C through K14/C were not executed by the same individual.
- III. Significant similarities in terms of basic shapes and writing habits were found between the questioned signatures on Exhibits Q1 through Q8, and the known handwriting on Exhibits K7/L through K11/L. Due to insufficient data for comparison it is not possible to render an expert opinion without examining additional exemplars by Liza Noonan.

This report represents a preliminary opinion with a reasonable degree of certainty which can be upgraded to a high degree of certainty when presented with the original documents and additional exemplars by Liza Noonan done in my presence. Please see "Terminology for Handwriting Verification" attached herewith.

In the event testimony is required with regard to my findings, the evidence described above must be returned to Brayer Handwriting International at least ten working days prior to such testimony in order to prepare court illustrations.

Ruth Brayer, Forensic Document Examiner

Ruth May 2

December 10, 2010

Page 4 of 4

Detecting Forgery and Reducing Fraud Losses since 1986

Degrees of Certainty

Terminology for Handwriting Verification

I. Written by the Same Individual

Identification* Definite identification beyond any doubt. Highest degree of confidence

in one's opinion that the handwriting belongs to the identified party.

A high degree of certainty

Critical evidence confirms the "questioned" and "known"

documents were written by the same person.

A reasonable degree

Significant indicators suggest the handwriting samples

of certainty

compared were written by the same person; more data is needed to

support a higher degree of certainty.

Inconclusive

Due to insufficient evidence, it is not possible to reach a conclusion.

No Opinion

II. Not Written by the Same Individual

Elimination Definite conclusion that the "questioned" and "known" writing are not

executed by the same party. Beyond any doubt.

A high degree of certainty

Critical evidence confirms the "questioned" and "known"

documents were not written by the same person.

A reasonable degree

of certainty

Significant indicators suggest the handwriting samples compared were not written by the same person; more

date is needed to support a higher degree of certainty.

Inconclusive Due to insufficient evidence, it is not possible to reach a conclusion.

* * *

Identification*

This opinion can be reached only in ideal situations: when you have all the originals, perfect pre-and post-incident samples, parallel wording in all documents and an eyewitness. In most cases one of these elements is missing, so this opinion is rarely given. For all practical purposes, "a high degree of certainty" is the most desirable opinion, in the absence of "beyond any doubt".

Detecting Forgery and Reducing Fraud Losses since 1986

Curriculum Vitae - Ruth Brayer

Experience and areas of expertise:

Qualified as an Expert Witness by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Ruth Brayer is certified by the National Bureau of Document Examiners, specializing in handwriting authentication of disputed documents. Ms. Brayer has testified for the Plaintiff as well as the Defendant in Federal, criminal and civil courts. Ms. Brayer is the author of *Detecting Forgery in Fraud Investigations*, and a seasoned presenter with over twenty years of speaking experience.

Representative clients:

Ms. Brayer has provided expert testimony to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the Department of Investigation of the City of New York, the New York City Law Department and the office of the District Attorney. She has provided services for major law firms, Fortune 500 companies such as Prudential Securities, Inc., MetLife, New York Life, Guardian, Verizon, JPMorgan Chase and American Express, as well as The United Nations.

Expert Testimony:

- National Association of Securities Dealers
- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
- Central London County Court, United Kingdom
- United States Federal Court, Southern District of New York
- Supreme Court of the County of New York
- Supreme Court of the State of New York, Troy, NY

Professional Affiliations:

- American College of Forensic Examiners
- New York Women in Communications
- National Bureau of Document Examiners of New York, former Vice Present
- National Speakers Association, Metro New York chapter, former President

Education:

- National Bureau of Document Examiners (Awarded Certificate)
- National Association of Document Examiners
- American Academy of Forensic Scientists
- Jewish Theological Seminary: Masters Degree in the Humanities

Publications:

- Detecting Forgery in Fraud Investigations: The Insider's Guide, ASIS Sept. 2000
- When Evidence is on the Line, Security Management, Feb. 1998
- Demystifying Handwriting: Legal & Behavioral Aspects, ALA, June 1999

Educational Programs Presented by Ruth Brayer:

- Detecting Forgery: Effective Strategies to Win Your Case, a CLE program accredited by New York State Continuing Legal Education Board
- Detecting Forgery in Fraud Investigations, a program designed for the investigators
- Demystifying Handwriting: Legal and Behavioral Aspects

People v. Cisero Murphy Re:

Indictment No's. 12156/92

and 1365/93 July 6, 1993

Page 3

Sincerely,

CHARLES J. HYNES District Attorney Kings County

By:

MICHAEL F. VECCHIONE

Assistant District Attorney

Chief, Trial Cadre Trial Division

Agreed and consented to:

Dated: 8/13/93

JUAN FIOL, Esq

Attorney for Cisero Murphy

Case 1:11-cv-00766-FB-RML Document 1-2 Filed 02/16/11 Page 9 of 88 PageID #: 120

RE: ADRIAN DIAZ

MFV: ca

-2-

March 17, 1995

Any failure to report to probation by Mr. Diaz is directly related to his fear in testifying in this case.

If you need additional information please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

MICHARL F. VECCHIONE

-

EXHIBIT K2/m together with any written, recorded or oral statement made by any witness to the incidents alleged, known to defense counsel, whether or not defendant intends to call such witness at trial [C.P.L. Section 240.40).

2. The discovery requested by the People herein is material to the preparation of their case and their request is reasonable in light of the material requested by and provided to defendant.

WHEREFORE, the Court should grant the People the relief set forth herein.

DATED: Brooklyn, New York

January 17, 1995

MICHAEL F. VECCHIONE Deputy District Attorney whom defendant intends to call at trial.

together with any written, recorded or

oral statement made by any witness to the

incidents alleged, known to defense

counsel, whether or not defendant intends

to call such witness at trial [C.P.L.

Section 240.40).

2. The discovery requested by the People herein is material to the preparation of their case and their request is reasonable in light of the material requested by and provided to defendant.

WHEREFORE, the Court should grant the People the relief set forth herein.

DATED:

Brooklyn, New York January 20, 1995

MICHAEL F. VECCHIONE

Deputy District Attorney

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING **BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201** . (718) 802-2000



CHARLES J. HYNES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

May 10, 1994

Michael Harrison, Esq. 401 Broadway Suite 1808 New York, N.Y. 10013

> Re: Discovery - People v. Collins Indictment Number 2884/94

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Enclosed please find the following items of discovery:

- DD5's #1 #71 1.
- Crime Scene report 2.
- З. 911 Printout
- Sprint report 4.
- 5. Voucher -289955-61
- 6. Line-up Reports
- **7.** Latent Print reports
- M.E. follow-up report wound chart 8.
- .9. Aided report
- 10: Miscellaneous police documents
- 11. Miscellaneous police documents re: living victim
- 12. Photo arrays marked A-F
- certificate, police 13. Death identification deceased; Family identification of deceased.

MICHAEL F. VECCHIONE

Executive Assistant District

Attorney

Trial Cadre

Encls. MFV:cam

> I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above items of discovery

MICHAEL HAKRISON, Attorney for

JABBAR COLLINS

RE: ADRIAN DIAZ

MFV: ca

-2-

JUNE 26, 1995

If you need additional information please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL F. VECCHIONE

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

R

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS LOUNT

Case 1:11-cv-00766-FB-RML Documental-2B Filed: 02616/11 Page 14 of 88 PageID #: 125 BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201 (718) 802-2000



DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FAX COVER SHEET

ro: Michael Vecchione
FAX NUMBER: (809) 253-0079
FROM: LIZA NOONAN- Brooklyn DA's Office
DATE: <u>Leb 27 1995</u> TIME: 5:20 PM
NUMBER OF PAGES (including this cover) : Le pages
MESSAGE:
The original order will be mailed
by American Airlines Priority Parcel
Leaving NY. AT 1130m
Arriving San Juan at 4 mg
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(718) 802-2110 HOMICIDE BUREAU:

FAX: (718) 802-2366



Case 1:11-cv-00766-FB-RWILTREGOCOMENTEY FILE 02/16/11 Page 15 of 88 PageID #: 126

BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201 (718) 602-2000



	DATE April 1 1994
(MR) (MRS) (MS) MR Adeian Dias	RE: PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
	v. Jabbar Collins
	Indictment No. 2884 94 PART 39
Dear Sir or Madaz:	
regarding the above-named case. In or making unnecessary appearances in cour	ryour future appearance in court as a witness rder not to cause any inconvenience to you by it, we request that you furnish this office will be notified only when the case is actually
If you moved, new address	Apt.
Your telephone number	
Your Date of Eirth	
Neighbor or relative's telephone numbe	ET
Employer's Name	
Employer's Address	Tel
Name of Supervisor	
Any other information you may give whi be greatly appreciated.	ich will help us in communicating with you will
Enclosed herewith is a self-addressed,	stamped envelope for your reply.
	Very truly yours,
	BY: NOONEN INVESTIGATOR (TEL. (718) 802-2541

SC 36-Rev. 1-90



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360 Adams Street 120 Schermerhorn Street, Breeklyn, NY, at 9:30 a.m. for the above-noted purpose, affect which said prisoner is to await the further order of this court.

- 81

stant pistrict Attorney

ADM 20 - Rev. 10/93

Brecklyn, New York

Dated:

E EXHIBIT 4 K9/L MUNICIPAL BUILDING BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201 (718) 802-2000



FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Dir. Robert Pendovas
FAX NUMBER: 452-3004
FROM: LIZA NOONEN-BKRYN DA. Office
NUMBER OF PAGES (including this cover): 6 pages
NUMBER OF PAGES (including this cover) : 6 page
MESSAGE:
This order will be executed on
Monday January 30 1995.
If there is a problem I may be
contacted at (718) 802-2541

TRIAL CADRE: (718) 802 - 2110

FAX: (718) 802 - 2366



Case 1:11-cv-00766-FB-RML Document 1-2 Filed 02/16/11 Page 18 of 88 PageID #: 129 IMMATE'S PACELITY MANE: Ulster Correctional facility service: 18mos - 3mos STATE CLASSIFICATION: GEN. FOR () STATE CHC () OTHER () IF STATE C.M.C./OTHER SPECIFY REASON(S) INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAXMEN OTHER DOCUMENTS: SPECIAL PRESIDENTIONS EDUIN OLIVA HOUSING ACCOMMODATION: THHATE TO ARREVE ON: 3:695, TIME! Def.'s From / BECORT OFFICERE: tiee. HOYTEXCATION TO: PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX FORMER C.H.C. STATUS: ()_NO ()_ (EPECLFY)

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O RICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-3745 (718) 802-2214

CHARLES A. POSNER
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

November 3, 1993

Honorable Francis X. Egitto, Justice of the Supreme Court 360 Adams Street Brooklyn, New York 11201

> Re: Frank Rodriguez Indictment No. 9893/92

Dear Justice Egitto:

Pursuant to Section 380.50 of the Criminal Procedure Law, we are hereby requesting that Rochelle Feldman, the wife of the deceased, Tiberiu Feldman, be permitted to make a statement with regard to the question of sentence at the time of sentencing on November 16, 1993.

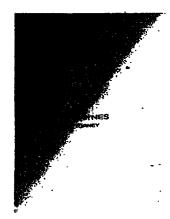
Very/truly yours,

Charles A. Posner

CAP: DMM

cc: John B. Avanzino, Esq.





DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-3745 (718) 802-2214

> CHARLES A. POSNER DEPUTY DISTRICT ACTIONNE

February 27, 1995

Michael Vecchione, Esq., Deputy District Attorney Holiday Inn Crown Plaza - Room 918 Highway 187 - KM 1.5 San Juan, Puerto Rico

Re: People of the State of New York vs. Jabber Collins
Indictment No. 2884/1994

Dear Mr. Vecchione:

Enclosed is a copy of the Interstate Naterial Witness Order signed by Justice Francis X.Egitto, compelling the appearance of Mr. Adrian Diaz before Part 39 of the New York State Supreme Court for Kings County.

I hereby represent to you that an original, exemplified copy will be messengered to you tomorrow morning and should be in your hands by tomorrow aftermoon.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Posner

CAP: DNN ENC.

150





DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-3745 (718) 802-2214

> CHARLES A. POSNER DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

June 7, 1994

Honorable Francis X. Egitto, Justice of the Supreme Court 360 Adams Street Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: Johnny Williams
Indictment No. 7829/93

Dear Justice Egitto:

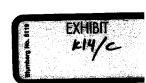
Pursuant to Section 380.50 of the Criminal Procedure Law, we are hereby requesting that Joyce Johnson, the mother of the deceased, P. O. Rudolph Thomas, be permitted to make a statement with regard to the question of sentence at the time of sentencing on June 13, 1994.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Posner

CAP: DMM

cc: Michael Colihan, Esq.



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WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the Court

sign the attached Order.

Michael Vechunis

Dated:

Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Santos articulated to the detectives as well as Michael

Vecchione that he would not testify at trial. Nor would he avail
himself to be served a subpoena directing him to testify.

The said Angel Santos is a material witness in this matter pending before the Supreme Court Part 39, County of Kings, and that he possesses information material to the determination of the pending proceeding before Supreme Court, Part 39 and has not, and will not testify voluntarily nor will he comply with any subpoena seeking his attendance in this proceeding. Any further service of process upon this witness will be futile. That the past failure of Angel Santos to respond voluntarily to subpoena, demonstrates that he will not respond to an order compelling his appearance to proceedings adjudicating him a material witness.

WHEREFORE YOUR DEPONENT RESPECTFULLY PRAYS for an order of this court in pursuance to section 620.20 and 620.30 of the Criminal Procedure Law for an order adjudicating Angel Santos a material witness in this action and fixing bail to secure future attendance herein,

AND FURTHER for the issuance of a warrant to a police officer of the City of New York directing such police to take Angel Santos into custody within the State and to bring him before the Court forthwith.

MICHAEL VECCHIONE Assistant District Attorney

Dated: February 23, 1995 Brooklyn, New York

SWOM to before me this 23 pages of February 1995.

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Notary Public Stoved New York No. 0 2KA5023046 Auglified in Ny Cours

Q2

That the presence of Adrian Diaz is required at the osecution of the above-mentioned case for two weeks after ommencement of the above-mentioned trial.

It is believed that Adrian Diaz has been threatened in New York State which caused his relocation to Puerto Rico. There is reason to believe that because of these threats, Adrian Diaz will not voluntarily submit to service of process and return to New York to testify in the above-mentioned case.

That the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has provided by law for commanding the presence of a witness that is slated to attend and testify at a criminal prosecution in the United States, a provision similar to that enacted by this State through the Criminal Procedure Law.

WHEREFORE, your deponent requests that this Court issue a Certificate pursuant to the law of the State of New York requesting that a court of record of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, issue-an order directing that the witness attend and testify at the above-mentioned criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court, Kings County, Part 39, State of New York, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said Court.

Michael F. VECCHIONE
Deputy District Attorney

Sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1995.

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Confliction Englished Technology (1996)

:158

. **Q3**

Page 2

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The said Nissim Mizrachi
is a material witness in the matter pending before the Supreme Court
Part 38 County of Kings and possesses information material to the
determination of the pending proceeding before Supreme Court, Part 38
and has not, and will not voluntarily be amenable or responsive to
a subpoena seeking attendance in this proceeding and therefore any
further service of process upon the said witness will be futile.
That the past failure of Nissim Mizrachi
to respond voluntarily to subpoena demonstrates that he will not
respond to an order compelling his appearance to proceedings
adjudicating him a material witness.
WHEREFORE YOUR DEPONENT RESPECTFULLY PRAYS for an order
of this court in pursuance to section 620.20 and 620.30 of the
Criminal Procedure Law for an order adjudicating Nissim Mizrachi
a material witness in this action and fixing bail to secure
future attendance herein,
AND FURTHER for the issuance of a warrant to a police officer o
the City of New York directing such police officer to take the
said Nissim Mizrachi
into custody within the State and to bring him before the Court
forthwith.
Michael Vecchione
Sworn to before me this
31st day of October 1994
A6 0. KJ +44 U.

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	,		held in and fo the Courthouse	r the Cou thereof,	nty of Kings, at Civic Centre, yn, New York on
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PRESENT:	HON	Francis X. Egitto	stice.	•	•
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THE PEOPLE	OF THE	STATE OF NEW YOR		def	endant (CPL § 560.10)
		Plaintiff	e		
•	agains	ŧ -		L"Jwit	ness (CPL § 630.10)
	Johnny W:	llians		Indictme	ent # 7829-93
		Defendan	t.	Institut Inmate	ion
	Dana Ever	Witness .	. •	NYSID #	73926284
	re	: MICUESS		D.O.B.	7-23-66
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STATE OF B	IEW YORK	: •)	HON. Francis X.	HO C	J.s.c.
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in the Cou		Vecchione , and the State of New	n attorney-at-l York, affirms	aw, duly under the	licensed to practice penalty of perjury:
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Supreme Co	ional Fac	Dana Everett ility . That is the State of New ason that said pr	said prisoner's York, County o	attendam	ce is required in the
	has bee	en charged in thi	s County with t ase has been sc	he crime heduled or	of
witness in		uired to be presented mat		eme Court	Kings County to be a
Court dir	ecting	the Commissioner	of Correction	s of the	uce be issued by this City of New York to t the Supreme Court,
9:30 a.m. further o	for the	above-noted purp	120 Schermerhorose, after which	rn Street, h said pri	Brooklyn, NY, at isoner is to await the
Dated:	Brookl March	yn, New York 3,1994, 19	Mil	e Vec	hiore.

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At a Criminal Term, Part 8, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of Kings, at the Courthouse thereof, Civic Centre, Hontague Street, Brooklyn, New York on March 27, 19,96.

•	
PRESENT: HON. Michael Pesce Justice.	ORDER TO PRODUCE
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,	defendant (CPL \$ 560.10) vitness (CPL \$ 630.10)
plaintiff,	Indictment # 5902-95
- against - Saponaro & Stapio	Institution # Rikers/OBCC
Defendant.	Inmate # 141-95-14926
Marco Ingrao	NYSID # 7431434L
re: Witness.	D.O.B
UPON reading and filing the bel	low affirmation of the Assistant
ORDERED, that the Superintendent shall have the supervision and control of <u>K</u> the said <u>Marco Ingrao</u> in civili <u>Commissioner of Correction of the City of N</u>	an clothes into the custody of the
receive the said Marco Inerao from Part 8 of this Court on March 29.1996 Courthouse located at	120 Schermerhorn Street
STATE OF NEW YORK) WILBUR A. LEVIN COUNTY OF KINGS	/ // // .
in the Courts of the State of New York, aff	-at-law, duly licensed to practice iras under the penalty of perjury:
am familiar with the within proceedings.	strict Attorney of Kings County and
That one Karco Ingrao is ;	presently confined in Rikers/OBCC ner's attendance is required in the
Supreme Court of the State of New York, Cou 19 96 for the reason that said prisoner	
has been charged in this County with	the crime ofscheduled on the Court calendar.
is required to be present in said Su witness in the above-entitled matter.	
	n Order to Produce be issued by this ction of the City of New York to, in Part8_ at the Supreme Court,
9:30 a.m. for the above-noted purpose, after further order of this Court.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dated: Brooklyn, New York	Michael Verchine

	of the State of New York, or the county of Kings, at
the Courthous	a thereof, Civic Centra, et, Brooklyn, New York on
PRESENT: HOW. Thaddens Owens	<u> </u>
Justice.	ORDER TO PRODUCE
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,	defendant (CPL § 560.10)
Plaintiff	
- against - " Saponaro & Satsio	Indictment # 5902-95
Defendant.	Institution Sing Sing Corr. Insate : 9000918
re: Witness	MYSID # 6115625J D.O.B. 6-5-70
UPON reading and filing the below a District Attorney, it is	iffirmation of the Assistant
ORDERED, that the Superintendent of the have the supervision and control of Joseph Stas	institution or whoseever shall
Joseph Stasio , in civilian clother Commissioner of Correction of the City of New Yor	into the custody of the
receive the said Joseph Stasio from the part 38 of this Court on August 14,1995 at	ection of the City of New York said Warden and produce him in
Courthouse located at	
and on all adjourned dates, and it is further	chermerhorn Street
ORDERED, that upon completion, the pri	soner shall be returned to the
custody whence he sale came D E WE ER.	u En Ouver
HON. Thaddens	CONTRACTION S.S.C.
COUNTY OF KINGS CORNICS.	AN ENERS
Michael Vecchione an attorney at-	aw" duly linewed to madifice
In the Courts of the State of New York, affirms	under the penalty of perjury:
That I am on the staff of the District am familiar with the within proceedings.	: Attorney of Kings County and
That oneJoseph Stasio is preseCorrectional Facility. That said prisoner's	ntly confined in Sing Sing
Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of 19 95 for the reason that said prisoner	of Kings on August 14
- - 2 - 1	
has been charged in this County with	the crime of Murder 2 heduled on the Court Calendar.
is required to be present in said Supr	eme Court Kings County to be a
witness in the above-entitled matter.	
WHEREFORE, affirmant prays that an Ord Court directing the Commissioner of Correction produce Joseph Stasio , above-named, in E	s of the City of New York to
360 Adams Street 120 Schermerho 9:30 a.m. for the above-noted purpose, after which further of this Court.	on Street, Brooklyn, MY, at h said prisoner is to await the
Dated: Brooklyn, New York June 29 , 1995	hael bechine
	Vecchione /

Q7

- 3. The inmate will be advised of the ability to communicate with counsel and should the inmate express a desire to communicate with counsel, the inmate will be provided an opportunity to do so.
- 4. Appropriate security measures will be maintained at all times the inmate is in the custody of persons representing the Office of the Kings County District Attorney.
 - 5. No prior such application has been made.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the Court sign the attached Order.

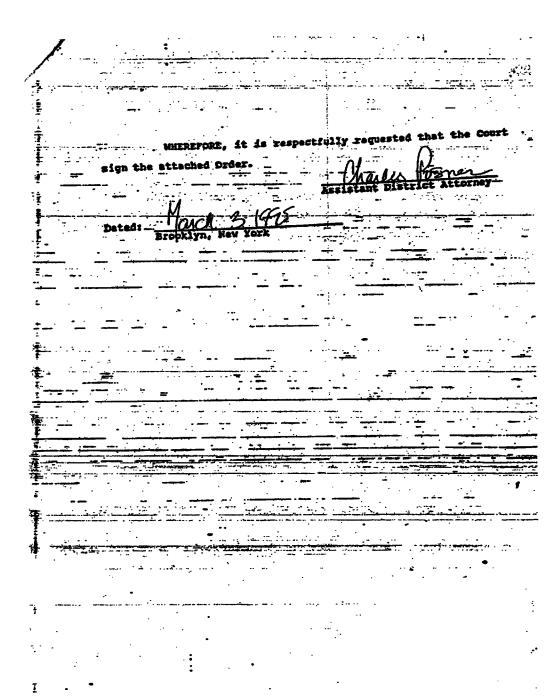
Assistant District Attorney

MAY 25 1990
WILBUR A LET'IN
COUNTY CLERK

Dated: Brooklyn, New York May 25, 1995

At a Crinir	al Term, Part _20 of the
Supress Cot	rt of the State of New York,
	for the County of Kings, at
Montage Si	reet, Brooklyn, New York on
Montague Si	19
PRESENT: HON. Francis X Pritto	
Justice.	
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,	ORDER TO PRODUCE
THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE TOTAL	defendant (CPL \$ 560.10)
Plaintiff,	and the second of the second o
- against -	witness (CPL \$ 630.10)~
agamet	atomes (cro 2 conto).
Jahbur Colline	Indictment # -3884-94
Defendant.	Institutions Ulster Cor. Fac.
	Imate /
re: Witness	RYSID #
	D.O.B.
UPON reading and filing the below	addingstein at the leaders of
District Attorney, it is	attimacton of the Assistant
ORDERED, that the Superintendent of the have the supervision and control of Eddn Clive Bisin Oliva in civilian cloti	he institution or whosever shall
have the supervision and control of span quiv	nes into the metody of the
Commissioner of Correction of the City of New	Tork, and it is further
ORDERED, that the Commissioner of Corrective the said from the	rrection of the City of New York
Fart 39 of this Court on Farch 9,1995	s said warden and produce him in at 9:30 a.m. of that day at the
Courthouse located at	The second secon
	Schemerhorn Street
and on all adjourned dates, and it is further order Their Citys well be hared with the hept. of New	York City Corrections
FORDER Libbt woon completion, the p	risoner shall be returned to the
custory whence he/she came.	
MAR TO BR.	7 04
The second secon	
WILBUR A. LEAN HON. Francis	X. Bitto J.S.C.
STATE OF NEW TORK	
COUNTY OF KINGS	The later will be a series of the series of
The state of the s	The state of the s
Charles Posper , an attorney at in the Courts of the State of New York, Milita	-lav, duly licensed to practice
The court of the posts of the with the strike	miner cue bendre, or beriefer.
That I am on the staff of the Distri	et Attorney of Kings County and
am familiar with the within proceedings.	
That one Bigin Olive is pres	sently confirmed in
Ulster Cor. Fac. That said prisoner	's attendance is required in the
Supreme Court of the State of New York, County	of Kings on Marche
19.95 for the reason that said prisoner	
and the same of th	The state of the s
has been charged in this County with	the crime of
, and said case has been	scheduled on the Court calendar.
	· _ ·
is required to be present in said Su	preme Court Kings County to be a
witness in the above-entitled matter.	
	along the Broadhair has been been been
WHEREFORE, affirmant prays that an Or Court directing the Commissioner of correcti	on of the city of New York to
produce Bin Oliva , above-named, in	Part 39 at the Supreme Court,
200 24000 00000	merhorn Street, Brooklyn, NY, at:
9:30 a.m. for the above-noted purpose, after wh	ich said prisoner is to avait the
further order of this Court.	\sim
Λ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dated: Brooklyn, New York	ales Younes
March 3 19.95 Assist	ant District Attorney
	and the contract of the contra

QC



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The City of New York
Department of Investigation
ROSE GILL HEARN
COMMISSIONER

80 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK, NY 10038 212-825-5900

Release #130-2009 nyc.gov/html/doi

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2009

CONTACT: DIANE STRUZZI (212) 825-5931

DOI ARRESTS TWO EXPEDITORS CHARGED WITH FILING A FALSE APPLICATION FOR A DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS WORK PERMIT FOR A BROOKLYN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

ROSE GILL HEARN, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation ("DOI"), announced today the arrests of two expeditors, also called "Filing Representatives," registered with the City Department of Buildings ("DOB"), on charges of filing a false work permit application with DOB to illegally obtain approval for construction work at a Brooklyn work site. One expeditor is charged with causing the forged signature of a construction superintendent, who had no connection to the project, to be added to the application, and the second defendant is charged with notarizing the superintendent's supposed signature without having witnessed it. DOI's investigation began after it was notified about irregularities on a work permit filed with DOB in connection with the site. The office of Kings County District Attorney Charles J. Hynes is prosecuting the cases.

DOI Commissioner Rose Gill Hearn said, "These arrests bring into sharp focus the serious consequences for individuals who fraudulently file false documents with the Buildings Department — arrest and prosecution. Professionals in the industry, especially, should know that this information is vital to the City, which relies on it to make crucial decisions."

A DOB Filing Representative, or "expeditor," is registered with DOB to submit documents on behalf of contractors and registered professionals, such as engineers, plumbers and architects.

The following two individuals were arrested today:

THADDEUS STROUD, 40, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is a Filing Representative, is charged with three counts of Forgery in the Second Degree and one count of Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument in the Second Degree, which are class D felonies; one count of Offering a False Instrument for Filing in the First Degree, a class E felony; and one count each of Offering a False Instrument For Filing in the Second Degree, Falsifying Business Records in the Second Degree and Fraud by Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, which are class A misdemeanors. Upon conviction, a class D felony is punishable by up to seven years in prison, a class E felony by up to four years in prison, and a class A misdemeanor by up to a year's incarceration.

GISELLE TORRES, 24, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is a Filing Representative and was a Commissioner of Deeds, is charged with Offering a False Instrument for Filing in the First Degree, a class E felony; Offering a False Instrument For Filing in the Second Degree, Falsifying Business Records in the Second Degree, and Fraud by Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, which are class A misdemeanors.

According to the criminal complaints, STROUD filed a "Work Permit Application" form with DOB in May 2008 for construction work at a site in Brooklyn. The Work Permit Application was purportedly signed by a construction superintendent and was notarized by TORRES, in her capacity as Commissioner of Deeds. DOI's investigation found that, in fact, the named construction superintendent had never applied or agreed to be the construction superintendent for the project or given his permission to anyone else to sign his name to the application. In addition, STROUD, before filing the application, had caused the construction superintendent's supposed signature to be added to the application. The investigation found that TORRES was a Commissioner of Deeds from about August 2007 until September 2009 and that a Commissioner of Deeds may not notarize a signature unless the signatory is present.

Commissioner Gill Hearn thanked DOB Commissioner Robert D. LiMandri and Kings County District Attorney Charles J. Hynes and their staffs for their assistance on this investigation.

The investigation was conducted by DOI's Inspector General for DOB Michael Carroll and members of his staff, including Investigator Robert Miller, Deputy Inspector General Michael Healy and Chief Investigator James McElligott, under the direction of DOI Assistant Deputy Commissioner John B. Kantor. Additional assistance was provided by John Egnatios-Beene, an attorney with DOB's Legal Division.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph DiBenedetto, Deputy Chief of the Kings County District Attorney's Rackets Bureau, has been assigned to the prosecution of the case.

Criminal complaints are accusations. Defendants are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

DOI is one of the oldest law-enforcement agencies in the country. The agency investigates and refers for prosecution City employees and contractors engaged in corrupt or fraudulent activities or unethical conduct. Investigations may involve any agency, officer, elected official or employee of the City, as well as those who do business with or receive benefits from the City.

DOI's press releases can also be found at twitter.com/doinews

Get the worms out of the Big Apple. To report someone ripping off the City, call DOI at (212) 825-5959.

CRIMINAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK PART APAR COUNTY OF KINGS

The People of the State of New York

2009KN099449 lony Complaint

Thaddeus Stroud,

Defendant



Investigator Robert Miller, Shield Number 108 of the New York City Department of Buildings states that on about May 13, 2008 at various locations, including 210 Joralemon Street, County of Kings, State of New York,

THE DEFENDANT COMMITTED THE OFFENSES OF:

P.L. § 170.10(1)	Forgery in the Second Degree
P.L. § 170.10(2)	Forgery in the Second Degree
P.L. § 170.10(3)	Forgery in the Second Degree
P.L. § 170.25.	Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument in the Second Degree
P.L. §175.35.	Offering a False Instrument for filing in the First Degree
P.L. §175.30.	Offering a False Instrument For Filling in the Second Degree
P.L. §175.05(1)	Falsifying Business Records in the Second Degree
Exec §135-a(2)	Fraud by Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds

IN THAT THE DEFENDANT DID:

with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely made, completed or altered a written instrument which is or purported to be, or which is calculated to become or to represent if completed an instrument which did evidence, create, transfer, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; with the intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely made completed or altered a written instrument which is or purported to be, or which is calculated to become or to represent if completed a public record, or an instrument filed or required or authorized by law to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely make, completed or altered a written instrument which is or purported to be, or which is calculated to become or to represent if completed a written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality; with knowledge that it was forged and with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he utters or possesses any forged written instrument which was an instrument which did or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; or which was a public record, or an instrument filed or required or authorized by law to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; or which was officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality; knowing that a written instrument contains a false statement or false information, and with intent to defraud the state or any political subdivision, public authority or public benefit corporation of the state, he offered and presented said written instrument to a public office, public servant, public authority or public benefit corporation with the knowledge or belief that it will be filed with, registered or recorded in or otherwise become a part of the records of such public office, public servant, public authority or public benefit corporation; knowing that a written instrument contains a false statement or false information, he offered or presented it to a public office or public servant with the knowledge or belief that it will be filed with, registered or recorded in or otherwise become a part of the records of such public office or public servant; made or caused a false entry in the business records of an enterprise; In the exercise of the powers, or in the performance of the duties of the office of a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, practiced fraud and deceit.

Continued from previous page.

Defendant is Thaddeus Stroud

THE SOURCE OF DEPONENT'S INFORMATION AND THE GROUNDS FOR DEPONENT'S BELIEF ARE AS FOLLOWS:

The deponent states that he retrieved from the official records of the New York City Department of Buildings (the "DOB"), at DOB's office located at 210 Joralemon Street, County of Kings, State of New York, a *Work Permit Application* form (a "PW-2"), which, according to the official records of the DOB, had been filed in support of an application for permits for construction at 322 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York on or about May 13, 2008.

The deponent further states that he reviewed said PW-2 and discovered that John Rivieccio (license number 21917) is listed upon said PW-2 to be the Construction Superintendent for the above-referenced construction project; that the purported signature of John Rivieccio appears on the PW-2, in the area indicating whom the Construction Superintendent would be; that it is dated May 13, 2008; and that Giselle Torres, in her capacity as Commissioner of Deeds notarized this purported signature.

The deponent is informed by John Rivieccio that he never applied or agreed to be the Construction Superintendent for the project at 322 Lincoln Road; that he did not sign the above referenced PW-2; and that he never gave the defendant, or anyone else permission to sign the PW-2 on his behalf.

The deponent further states that Thaddeus Stroud is listed on the PW-2 as the Filing Representative.

The deponent further states that Thaddeus Stroud admitted to the informant that, without the knowledge, consent, permission or authority of John Rivieccio, the Thaddeus Stroud: (1) directed an unapprehended other, Robert Johnson, to sign the name of John Rivieccio on the above-referenced PW-2, in the ostensible capacity of the Construction Superintendent and (2) filed the PW-2 with the Department of Buildings.

The deponent is informed by John Egnatios-Beene, Esq., that the informant is an attorney assigned to the Legal Division of the DOB and that he has training in the policies and procedures of the DOB, which according to the informant, is charged with monitoring construction projects in New York City.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene that in order for DOB to issue the above-referenced permits, it was necessary for: (1) the PW-2 to have been filed with the DOB; (2) a person holding the title of a Construction Superintendent to have taken responsibility to be the Superintendent of Construction for this project; and (3) the Superintendent of Construction sign the PW-2, in the presence of a notary or Commissioner of Deeds, indicating that the Superintendent of Construction would be a Construction Superintendent for the particular project.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene, that he is informed by the official records of the DOB that the above-referenced PW-2 had been filed with the Department of Buildings, and that in reliance upon the information contained in the PW-2, particularly that a licensed professional such as John Rivieccio, would be acting as a Superintendent of Construction, DOB issued permits to do construction at 322 Lincoln Road.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene that he is a custodian of the records for the DOB, and is familiar with, and has training in, the practices of DOB including those relating to the maintenance of records and the filing of documentation with the DOB; that trained employees of the DOB maintain these records in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; that DOB employees maintain documents such as PW-2 Forms in the ordinary course of business and do not make any additions or deletions

Continued from previous page.

Defendant is Thaddeus Stroud

to these documents once filed; and that DOB relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is informed by Zakiya Lee, College Aide for the Licensing Unit of the DOB that she is a custodian of the records for the DOB, and has training in, the practices of DOB including those relating to the maintenance of records and the filing of documentation with the DOB; that trained employees of the DOB maintain these records in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; that DOB employees maintain their records in the ordinary course of business and do not make any additions or deletions to these documents once filed; and that DOB relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is further informed by Zakiya Lee of the DOB that she is informed by the official records of the DOB that as of May 13, 2008, the DOB licensed both Giselle Torres and Thaddeus Stroud as Filing Representatives.

The deponent states that his duties as investigator for the DOB include investigating crimes and misconduct by individuals licensed and registered by the DOB, including Filing Representatives; that he has training in the duties, practices of Filing Representatives, and the policies and regulations that Filing Representatives are required to follow; that their duties include filing documentation with the DOB on behalf of contractors and licensed professional; and that they have a duty to not file documentation which they know to contain false information.

The deponent is informed by Patrick Symmonie, Counsel to the New York City Office of the City Clerk; that as such he is a custodian of the records for the New York City Office of the City Clerk, and is familiar with, and has training in, the practices of New York City Office of the City Clerk, which regulates individuals authorized to practice as Commissioner of Deeds, including those relating to the duties, rights and obligations of a Commissioner of Deeds; that trained employees of the New York City Office of the City Clerk maintain records indicating whether one is a Commissioner of Deeds in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; and that the New York City Office of the City Clerk relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is further informed by Patrick Symmonie that the informant is informed by the official records of the New York City Office of the City Clerk, that from approximately August 14, 2007, until September 1, 2009, Giselle Torres was continuously registered as a Commissioner of Deeds for New York City.

The deponent is further informed by 51 RCNY §2-08, that a Commissioner of Deeds may not notarize one's signature unless that person is present.

False statements made in this document are punishable as a class a misdemeanor pursuant to

Section 210.45 of the Penal Law

CRIMINAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK PART APAR COUNTY OF KINGS

The People of the State of New York		X
v.		2009KN099450 'ny Complaint
Giselle Torres,	Defendant	
		Y

Investigator Robert Miller, Shield Number 108 of the New York City Department of Buildings states that on about May 13, 2008 at various locations, including 210 Joralemon Street, County of Kings, State of New York,

THE DEFENDANT COMMITTED THE OFFENSES OF:

P.L. §175.35.	Offering a False Instrument for filing in the First Degree
P.L. §175.30.	Offering a False Instrument For Filling in the Second Degree
P.L. §175.05(1)	Falsifying Business Records in the Second Degree
Exec §135-a(2)	Fraud by Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds

IN THAT THE DEFENDANT DID:

knowing that a written instrument contains a false statement or false information, and with intent to defraud the state or any political subdivision, public authority or public benefit corporation of the state, he offered and presented said written instrument to a public office, public servant, public authority or public benefit corporation with the knowledge or belief that it will be filed with, registered or recorded in or otherwise become a part of the records of such public office, public servant, public authority or public benefit corporation; knowing that a written instrument contains a false statement or false information, he offered or presented it to a public office or public servant with the knowledge or belief that it will be filed with, registered or recorded in or otherwise become a part of the records of such public office or public servant; made or caused a false entry in the business records of an enterprise; In the exercise of the powers, or in the performance of the duties of the office of a Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, practiced fraud and deceit.

THE SOURCE OF DEPONENT'S INFORMATION AND THE GROUNDS FOR DEPONENT'S BELIEF ARE AS FOLLOWS:

The deponent states that he retrieved from the official records of the New York City Department of Buildings (the "DOB"), at DOB's office located at 210 Joralemon Street, County of Kings, State of New York, a Work Permit Application form (a "PW-2"), which, according to the official records of the DOB, had been filed in support of an application for permits for construction at 322 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York on or about May 13, 2008.

The deponent further states that he reviewed said PW-2 and discovered that John Rivieccio (license number 21917) is listed upon said PW-2 to be the Construction Superintendent for the above-referenced construction project; that the purported signature of John Rivieccio appears on the PW-2, in the area indicating whom the Construction Superintendent would be; that it is dated May 13, 2008; and that Giselle Torres, in her capacity as Commissioner of Deeds notarized this purported signature.

The deponent is further informed by the admissions of Giselle Torres that she is a Commissioner of Deeds and a Filing Representative, and that she notarized the ostensible signature of John Rivieccio on the above reverenced PW-2 at the request of Thaddeus Stroud, even though John Rivieccio was not present at the time.

Continued from previous page.

Defendant Giselle Torres

The deponent is informed by John Rivieccio that he never applied or agreed to be the Construction Superintendent for the project at 322 Lincoln Road; that he did not sign the above referenced PW-2; and that he never gave the defendant, or anyone else permission to sign the PW-2 on his behalf.

The deponent further states that Thaddeus Stroud is listed on the PW-2 as the Filing Representative.

The deponent is informed by John Egnatios-Beene, Esq., that the informant is an attorney assigned to the Legal Division of the DOB and that he has training in the policies and procedures of the DOB, which according to the informant, is charged with monitoring construction projects in New York City.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene that in order for DOB to issue the above-referenced permits, it was necessary for: (1) the PW-2 to have been filed with the DOB; (2) a person holding the title of a Construction Superintendent to have taken responsibility to be the Superintendent of Construction for this project; and (3) the Superintendent of Construction sign the PW-2, in the presence of a notary or Commissioner of Deeds, indicating that the Superintendent of Construction would be a Construction Superintendent for the particular project.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene, that he is informed by the official records of the DOB that the above-referenced PW-2 had been filed with the Department of Buildings, and that in reliance upon the information contained in the PW-2, particularly that a licensed professional such as John Rivieccio, would be acting as a Superintendent of Construction, DOB issued permits to do construction at 322 Lincoln Road.

The deponent is further informed by John Egnatios-Beene that he is a custodian of the records for the DOB, and is familiar with, and has training in, the practices of DOB including those relating to the maintenance of records and the filing of documentation with the DOB; that trained employees of the DOB maintain these records in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; that DOB employees maintain documents such as PW-2 Forms in the ordinary course of business and do not make any additions or deletions to these documents once filed; and that DOB relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is informed by Zakiya Lee, College Aide for the Licensing Unit of the DOB that she is a custodian of the records for the DOB, and has training in, the practices of DOB including those relating to the maintenance of records and the filing of documentation with the DOB; that trained employees of the DOB maintain these records in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; that DOB employees maintain their records in the ordinary course of business and do not make any additions or deletions to these documents once filed; and that DOB relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is further informed by Zakiya Lee of the DOB that she is informed by the official records of the DOB that as of May 13, 2008, the DOB licensed both Giselle Torres and Thaddeus Stroud as Filing Representatives.

The deponent states that his duties as investigator for the DOB include investigating crimes and misconduct by individuals licensed and registered by the DOB, including Filing Representatives; that he has training in the duties, practices of Filing Representatives, and the policies and regulations that Filing Representatives are required to follow; that their duties include filing documentation with the DOB on behalf of contractors and licensed professional; and that they have a duty to not file documentation which they know to contain false information.

Continued from previous page.

Defendant Giselle Torres

The deponent is informed by Patrick Synmonie, Counsel to the New York City Office of the City Clerk; that as such he is a custodian of the records for the New York City Office of the City Clerk, and is familiar with, and has training in, the practices of New York City Office of the City Clerk, which regulates individuals authorized to practice as Commissioner of Deeds, including those relating to the duties, rights and obligations of a Commissioner of Deeds; that trained employees of the New York City Office of the City Clerk maintain records indicating whether one is a Commissioner of Deeds in the ordinary course of business and make complete, accurate and contemporaneous entries therein; and that the New York City Office of the City Clerk relies on the information contained in their records when administering their business and making official decisions.

The deponent is further informed by Patrick Symmonie that the informant is informed by the official records of the New York City Office of the City Clerk, that from approximately August 14, 2007, until September 1, 2009, Giselle Torres was continuously registered as a Commissioner of Deeds for New York City.

The deponent is further informed by 51 RCNY §2-08, that a Commissioner of Deeds may not notarize one's signature unless that person is present.

False statements made in this document are punishable as a class a misdemeanor pursuant to

Section 210.45 of the Pmal Law.

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COVERTA RODARIO
ictment. No. 55588/2003 SCOVERY/ROSARIO
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MICHAEL VECCHIONE, an attorney-at-law and an Assistant Distric Attorney in Kings County, affirms under penalties of perjury that:

- 1. I am an Assistant District Attorney in the County of Kings, City and State of New York. I am familiar with the facts and circumstances of this case.
- 2. The following items are being provided to defense counsel at this time as part of the discovery and <u>Rosario</u> material:
 - A. Bank Records of Branford Communications -year 1999
 - B. Bank Records of Branford Communications -year 2000
 - C. Bank Records of Branford Communications -year 2001
 - D. Bank Records of Branford Communications -year 2002
 - E. Interview notes- M & T Packaging- 1 page
 - F. Materials provided by M & T Packaging- 13 pages
 - G. Memo of Interview- Ernest Lendler 2 pages
 - H. Interview Notes William McCann- 6 pages
 - I. Letter of Understanding- Carmen Martinez 5 pages
 - J. Branford Communications- Account receivable statement 1 page
 - K. Note from Carmen Martinez to Ernest Lendler 1 page
 - L. Branford Communication copy of check 619 1 page
 - M. Notes created by Carmen Martinez -2 pages
 - N. Proffer agreement- Carmen Martinez 2 pages
 - O. Interview notes- Ernest Lendler 6 pages
 - P. Invoice Prestige Printing 2 pages
 - Q. Interview notes and material from M & T Packaging 9 pages
 - R. Proffer agreement-Ralph Bombardire 2
 - S. Interview Notes-Ralph Bombardire- 11 pages
 - T. New York City Board of Elections records -33 pages
 - U. Interview notes- Ernest Lendler 6 pages
 - V. Interview notes- Carmen Martinez 22 pages
 - W. Grand Jury Minutes- Nancy Ramos * 9 pages
 - 3. Each of the attached photocopies are exact reproductions of the original documents except to the extent that the address, telephone numbers and other personal information of the witness has been redacted.

* The Grand Jury Minutes of Nancy Ramos were originally provided on July 21, 2005 but were omitted from the inventory receipt. An additional copy is being provided at this time.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York July 22, 2005

Michael Vecchione
Assistant District Attorney

Rackets Division (718) 250-2239

RECEIVED BY:

Edeamon Frankli 7/22/05

FLAMHAFT LEVY KAMINS HIRSCH & RENDEIRO 16 COURT STREET SUITE 3301 BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11241 SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF KINGS:
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, :

- against -

JABBAR COLLINS.

Defendant

AFFIRMATION IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S MOTION FOR A MATERIAL WITNESS ORDER

RE: ANGEL SANTOS,

Material Witness:

. -----X

STATE OF NEW YORK)

COUNTY OF KINGS)

MICHAEL VECCHIONE, being duly sworn, deposes and says the courts affirms the truth of the following under penalty of perjury:

above named Jabbar Collins has been charged with the crime of Murder in the Second Degree and that a criminal proceeding has been commenced and is presently pending before the Supreme Court, Part 39, County of Kings; that on February 21, 22 and 23, 1995 Detectives from the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, attempted to contact Angel Santos, at his residence and various family members residences. Detectives would ascertain Mr. Santos whereabouts from family members but upon arrival to those locations Mr. Santos would have just left.

On February 23, 1995 Detectives Bondor and Maher located Mr. Santos and brought him to the District Attorney's Office where

Mr. Santos articulated to the detectives as well as Michael Vecchione that he would not testify at trial. Nor would he avail himself to be served a subpoena directing him to testify.

The said Angel Santos is a material witness in this matter pending before the Supreme Court Part 39, County of Kings, and that he possesses information material to the determination of the pending proceeding before Supreme Court, Part 39 and has not, and will not testify voluntarily nor will he comply with any subpoena seeking his attendance in this proceeding. Any further service of process upon this witness will be futile. past failure of Angel Santos to respond voluntarily to subpoena, demonstrates that he will not respond to an order compelling his appearance to proceedings adjudicating him a material witness.

WHEREFORE YOUR DEPONENT RESPECTFULLY PRAYS for an order of this court in pursuance to section 620.20 and 620.30 of the Criminal Procedure Law for an order adjudicating Angel Santos a material witness in this action and fixing bail to secure future attendance herein,

AND FURTHER for the issuance of a warrant to a police officer of the City of New York directing such police to take Angel Santos into custody within the State and to bring him before the Court forthwith.

Assistant District Attorney

February 23, 1995 Dated:

Brooklyn, New York

Notary Public State of New

YOIK NO 0 2KA5023046 Guarified in My county ...

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JUN 0 9 2010 ★

JUN 0 9 2010 ★

JUN 0 9 2010 ★

BROOKLYN OFFICE

Petitioner,

-against
ROBERT ERCOLE,

Respondent.

Respondent.

DORA L. IRIZARRY, U.S. District Judge:

Upon all of the documents and proceedings before this court, and pursuant to the agreement and consent of the parties, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the application of the petitioner, Jabbar Collins, for a writ of habeas corpus is GRANTED in all respects as set forth in greater detail below.

The parties have stipulated and agreed to the following:

- 1. That, if the hearing on the amended petition were continued to its conclusion, the following facts, among others, would be established by a preponderance of the evidence:
 - a. Detective Gerecitano made a statement to the King's County District Attorney's Office in May 2010, revealed thereafter to petitioner, that, prior to petitioner's trial, there was a recantation by witness Edwin Oliva of his statements implicating the petitioner in the crimes charged in underlying indictment; and
 - The defense was not made aware of the recantation described by Detective
 Gerecitano, either prior to or during the criminal trial of the petitioner;

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2. That the State's failure to disclose the recantation described by Detective

Gerecitano to the defense constitutes a violation of petitioner's federal

constitutional right to due process and a fair trial under Brady v. Maryland, 373

U.S. 83 (1963), as such non-disclosure was material to the outcome of the trial,

and thus necessitates vacating petitioner's conviction and sentence; and

3. That respondent, having reviewed the evidence as it now stands, has concluded

that there is insufficient evidence with which to meet the State's burden of

proving petitioner's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt at any re-trial.

WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED and

DECREED, that the amended petition is GRANTED.

Accordingly, it is further hereby ORDERED that (1) petitioner's conviction and sentence

are vacated and the underlying indictment (No. 2884/1994) is dismissed WITH PREJUDICE; (2)

respondent is FOREVER prohibited from re-trying petitioner; and (3) petitioner is

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED and, as agreed to by the parties, the New York State

Department of Corrections is hereby directed to transport petitioner to Green Haven Correctional

Facility forthwith, to be promptly released from said facility.

SO ORDERED.

DATED:

Brooklyn, New York

June 8, 2010

S/DLI

DORA L. IRIZARRY/ United States District Judge

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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     COLLINS,
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                                        08-CV-1359
          Plaintiff,
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               -against-
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                                       United States Courthouse
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                                       Brooklyn, New York
     ERCOLE,
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          Defendant.
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                                        June 8, 2010
                                        10:30 o'clock a.m.
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                 TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR HEARING
                 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DORA L. IRIZARRY
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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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    APPEARANCES:
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    For the Petitioner:
                              JOEL RUDIN. ESQ.
                              TERRI ROSENBLATT, ESQ.
14
                              BEN FISHMAN, ESQ.
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                              200 West 57th Street
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                              New York, New York 10019
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                              KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT
    For the Respondent:
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                              Brooklyn, New York 11201
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                               BY: KEVIN SCOTT RICHARDSON
                                    LEONARD JOBLOVE
21
                                    VICTOR BARALL
                                    Assistant District Attorneys
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102 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, 1 transcript produced by computer. 2 3 THE COURT: Come to order. You may be seated. THE CLERK: Docket No. 08-CV-1359. 4 5 State your appearances, please. 6 MR. RUDIN: For petitioner, Joel Rudin, and with me 7 id Terri Rosenblatt and Ben Fishman. Good morning. 8 THE COURT: Good morning to you all. 9 Good morning, Mr. Collins. 10 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Judge Irizarry. 11 THE COURT: For respondent. 12 MR. RICHARDSON: From the Office of the Kings County District Attorney respondent attorneys, Kevin Scott 13 14 Richardson, Leonard Joblove, and Victor Barell. 15 Good morning, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. Good morning to you all. 17 Good morning to all of the people in the audience. 18 All right. We are here today originally to continue 19 the hearing on the petition for writ of habeas corpus that was 20 filed by Mr. Collins. The last time you were here we did, in 21 fact, take testimony of Mr. Angel Santos and then it was 22 continued until this week. Late yesterday afternoon through a 23 conference call with both parties represented, but Mr. Collins 24 was not present for that conference call, the parties had

advised the Court that they had reached an agreement towards a

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resolution of petitioner's application and my understanding is that that resolution encompasses an unconditional release with commitment from respondent that petitioner will not be retried on this matter. That is my understanding.

Mr. Rudin, is that correct?

MR. RUDIN: Yes, Your Honor.

Did you receive the letter that we filed through ECF?

THE COURT: I did receive the letter that was filed with some proposed language. I did have some questions about that but perhaps, it would be best if, Mr. Rudin, you put on the record what your understanding of the agreement is, and I'll give respondent an opportunity as well to address the Court.

MR. RUDIN: Yes, Your Honor. My understanding of the agreement is that -- well, it's really set forth in the letter. The District Attorney has acknowledged based upon the statement that it received from Detective Gerecitano about recantation by Edwin Oliva that my client's constitutional rights were violated and that evidence was not turned over at the trial and was not known to Mr. Collins or his attorney at the time of the trial and wasn't discovered until well after the trial; and that based upon that acknowledgment by the respondent, the respondent has acknowledged that that was a Brady violation, that that violation was material to the

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outcome of the trial, and that based upon that violation that petitioner's conviction must be vacated; and that the respondent has further agreed that there is based upon the evidence that all the evidence that's now known to the state, including the recantation, that there is now insufficient evidence with which to meet the state's burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt at any retrial, and that for that reason the respondent is agreeing to the relief that -- all the relief that we requested in the petition, which is that petitioner's conviction be vacated, that any retrial of petitioner be prohibited and that the underlying indictment No. 2884 of 1994 be ordered dismissed with prejudice. And I understand Your Honor has some questions about the language in the letter, but we would request that in substance that the elements that are set forth in the letter be included in Your Honor's order.

THE COURT: Well, one of the issues that I have is with respect to item number four that says: Upon respondent's agreement, that there is now insufficient evidence with which to meet the state's burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt at any retrial. Doesn't really encompass in quite the same way what you had just set forth on the record. I mean this recantation of this witness was known before we started the hearing and the original proposition that was made by or proposal, I should say, that was made by the respondent was to

concede error and consent to a granting of the petition but with a retrial. When we had the original oral arguments on this case respondent was adamant that they were going to retry the case, and that they had sufficient evidence to retry the case, and so, in essence, what has been agreed to here is nothing more than where we were to begin with, except that it's not clear that respondent is saying that just based on that recantation there's insufficient evidence or whether it's based on all of the other information that has surfaced during the course of the litigation of this petition and perhaps, maybe I can let Mr. Richardson address that or anyone from respondent's team there.

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, Your Honor, if I may be heard. I had a statement that I am prepared to deliver to this Court on behalf of my office that I think will both explain and address the concerns just raised by Your Honor. I have discussed the subject and content to a degree with Mr. Rudin and I would like to state before I begin the statement that the letter that was sent to the Court is language that both Mr. Rudin and I worked on until late into the evening yesterday and agreed upon before he sent the communication to you. So it is not just Mr. Rudin's language; it is our language as well.

THE COURT: I understood that to be the case. That is clear from the letter.

MR. RUDIN: Then if I may begin?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, on February 6, 1994, Rabbi Abraham Pollak was robbed of rent monies he was collecting at a building that he owned at 126 Grand Avenue here in Kings County. During the robbery Rabbi Pollak was shot multiple times and Paul Avery, handyman in the building who came to Rabbi Pollak's aid, was shot in the leg and the chest. Mr. Avery was fortunate enough to have survived his injuries that day. Rabbi Pollak shot no less than six times in the chest, leg and back did not survive.

The police investigation began immediately and on the very next day, February 7, 1994, the same day Rabbi Pollak was laid to rest, leaving wife and nine children to mourn his untimely passing, the police received information that the defendant, the petitioner, Jabbar Collins, was involved in the shooting. The police in conjunction with the District Attorney's Office conducted an investigation that lasted over 30 days. They interviewed numerous witnesses and located two witnesses -- Angel Santos and Adrienne Diaz -- who identified the defendant as being at or near the scene of the robbery homicide. A third witness, Edwin Oliva, was also located and he both identified Jabbar Collins to police and told them that he had heard Collins plan the robbery, that he knew him to carry the type of weapon that was used in the killing and that

he had information that Collins had disposed of his weapons after the homicide.

Based on those witnesses the police department placed Jabbar Collins under arrest for the robbery and murder of Rabbi Pollak, and the attempted murder of Paul Avery. The Kings County District Attorney's Office authorized and approved of the arrest of the defendant then and we stand by that decision as correctly made in light of the information and evidence that existed at that time which provided ample probable cause to charge the defendant with these crimes. The defendant was represented at his arraignment and for all of the remainder of the prosecution by attorney Michael Harrison. The defendant was indicted by a Kings County grand jury after they were presented with evidence of the defendant's guilt, including the testimony of Adrienne Diaz and Angel Santos, and the case proceeded to trial in March of 1995.

That trial was held before Justice Frank Egitto, now retired, of the Supreme Court of Kings County, and was prosecuted by former ADA, the late Honorable Charles Posnor, former ADA Stacey Frascogna and ADA Michael F. Vecchione, currently the Chief of the Rackets Division of Kings County District Attorney's Office.

The trial lasted less than two weeks, after which the defendant was convicted of each and every count that was submitted to the jury. In the years following the trial

numerous allegations have been leveled against the police, the District Attorney's Office, and the individual prosecutors who conducted the trial, and even attorney Michael Harrison, the defense attorney, who represented the defendant at trial was accused.

This Office stands behind the conduct of former Assistant District Attorney Posnor and Fisconia and current Assistant District Attorney Vecchione, who prosecuted the defendant at his trial, along with the Office's staff and detective investigators who assisted them, and we deny each and every one of the allegations leveled against them, and against the trial court that conducted the trial, and the police officers who investigated the homicide, and who testified against the defendant.

Following a series of foiled requests made by the defendant to the Kings County District Attorney's Office in 2006, the defendant filed a motion in the state court pursuant to CPL Section 440, wherein the defendant again raised numerous claims against the Kings County District Attorney's Office, the individual prosecutors who prosecuted him at the state trial and the Kings County judiciary -- excuse me -- and the Kings County Judiciary. The Appeals Bureau, more specifically ADA Monique Ferrell, was assigned to investigate and respond to these allegations. This office, again, stands by the conduct of the trial team who conducted the initial

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trial and stands by the post conviction investigation into the claims raised by the defendant headed by ADA Ferrell. We deny any claim that our responses filed to the defendant's motions were anything less than truthful. Our answers to his claims, which resulted in the denial of the defendant's 440 motion, were the product of a thorough investigation of each one of the defendant's allegations, and were based upon information and belief as it existed at the time the answers were submitted.

Then, in 2008 the defendant filed petition in federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, and this court granted a hearing. It was in April of 2010 during the course of preparation for this hearing that the defendant first raised the name Detective Vincent Gerecitano. And when Detective Vincent Gerecitano arrived at my office to receive a subpoena in May 2010 he revealed to me and ADA Ferrell something that no living member of the Kings County District Attorney's Office, including former ADA Fisconia and ADA Vecchione knew. Detective Gerecitano revealed something that was unknown to all present or former staff members who were in any way involved in the prosecution of Jabbar Collins. He revealed a piece of information that was also unknown to any member of New York City Police Department who was assigned to Rabbi Pollak's murder and is contained in no records that are maintained by the police department or by the Kings County

District Attorney.

Detective Gerecitano revealed to ADA Ferrell and to myself in May of 2010 that back in 1995, prior to the defendant's testimony, that Edwin Oliva had recanted his statement against Jabbar Collins. When we learned of this alleged recantation we immediately informed the defense via telephone, followed up in writing to this Court. We also, following a review of the transcript and record of Jabbar Collins' trial, found no record of this alleged recantation having been revealed to the defense prior to or during the trial.

At that point we informed both the Court, and the defense that we, the Kings County District Attorney's Office, in the interest of justice and in giving every defendant a fair trial, were conceding to the defendant's request to vacate his conviction because it was the opinion of my office that, assuming the recantation information from Detective Gerecitano was true, that the defendant had not been made aware of it, and that his conviction would not have been fairly and lawfully obtained. We sought to -- excuse me, Your Honor. We sought leave from this Court to be allowed to retry the defendant, which then became the subject of an amendment to the habeas petition and the reason why we are here today.

When Detective Gerecitano's information was revealed, the Kings County District Attorney's Office began a

reevaluation of the evidence against the defendant in preparation for a new trial, evaluation that would include members of the Office of the Homicide Bureau and several of the heads of the Appeals Bureau. We began evaluating the strength of the case against the defendant with the evidence as it now exists, more than 16 years from the date of the murder and some 15 years after it was presented at the defendant's previous trial.

It is the opinion of the Office based upon the weaknesses that now exist with the witnesses and the unavailability of portions of the physical evidence that to retry the defendant is no longer a viable option, and that we can no longer secure against him a conviction by proof of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Therefore, solely based upon the reasons stated, the People have previously asked this Court to vacate the defendant's conviction under New York State Indictment No. 2884 of 1994.

We announce today to this Court, as we have previously informed the defendant through his counsel, that based upon the status of the evidence against Mr. Collins as it now exists, 16 plus years after the commission of the crime, with the loss of Edwin Oliva, the key witness against Collins to prove that he planned the robbery, possessed a firearm of the type used in the homicide, coupled with the

reevaluation of Angel Santos, the key witness to his observation of the defendant, though 16 years ago, while perhaps under the influence of drugs then, and most certainly presently suffering the long term effects of drug abuse, and finally, with the destruction of key pieces of physical evidence from the crime scene, we can no longer prove our case against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt at retrial.

We are, therefore, unable to oppose this Court granting a relief sought by this petitioner, and therefore, for those reasons, withdraw our opposition to this Court's granting of unconditional writ of habeas corpus for the defendant petitioner as to Kings County Indictment No. 2884 of 1994, and we withdraw our opposition to that court's concluding language in that order that the Kings County District Attorney's Office is forever barred from retrying the defendant on these crimes.

Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. RUDIN: May I respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RUDIN: Your Honor, first of all I just want to make clear that my understanding of the law is that petitioner in habeas corpus petition is only entitled to the relief requested in the petition here as amended. The relief that we requested was the relief that the respondent is now consenting to and that is the reason that we worked out the language that

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would be acceptable to the respondent to resolve this matter, and that is why we are agreeing to this resolution without asking the Court to continue the evidentiary hearing, since I have great doubt that the Court would even have the authority to continue the hearing now that the respondent has agreed to all the relief that we are seeking.

The District Attorney has consented, as I just said. to all the relief that Jabbar Collins could possibly have achieved at the end of this proceeding: His false murder conviction is being vacated. This case is being dismissed for He will be soon free. This is an astounding outcome good. for a man who spent more than ten years with no legal assistance reinvestigating his case from his prison cell. is an astounding outcome considering Jabbar Collins' claims when first presented in Brooklyn four years ago were ridiculed by the District Attorney and dismissed by a state judge and the state appellate division wouldn't even hear an appeal. The District Attorney concedes that critical recantation evidence was unlawfully withheld. This is evidence, by the way, that, according to the detective -- former Detective Gerecitano was elicited at the District Attorney's Office in the presence of, at least, one and possibly more than one assistant district attorneys, although in the statement that he made that was conveyed by Mr. Richardson he claimed that he did not remember who that ADA or ADAs were and

that, of course, that was something that we would have explored at the hearing.

Regrettably, the District Attorney's Office continues to deny the remaining allegations in our petition. These allegations are so well documented that this Court granted an extraordinary hearing, even after the District Attorney conceded there should be a new trial, into whether retrial should be barred for pervasive and egregious prosecutorial misconduct. Such a hearing is incredibly rare. There may never have been another one in this courthouse. This decision by this Court resoundingly contradicts the District Attorney's self-serving statement this morning denying the evidence that is in the court record for all to see.

Federal courts are often overwhelmed with complex criminal and civil case loads, and habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners often are given short shrift but not in this courtroom. This Court's mastery of the complexity of this case, its willingness to make it a priority despite its other, pressing burdens, today results in correcting a terrible injustice: The wrongful conviction, through perversion of legal process, of a brilliant, kind, and considerate young man. I believe Jabbar Collins is innocent of the terrible crimes of which he was accused and convicted 15 years ago, but what I think as his lawyer doesn't matter. What matters is

that a jury should have been able to make that decision based upon all relevant evidence. Unfortunately, the District Attorney's Office did not trust Mr. Collins' jury to make the right decision. Today the District Attorney acknowledges that based on the very evidence that the Office concealed that it cannot meet its burden of proof. The tragedy is that it did not reach that conclusion or allow a jury to 15 long years ago.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Is there anything else that the respondent would like to say?

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, respondent thanks this Court for the opportunity to be heard during this proceeding and during this hearing and during this morning's session, and while I disagree with many of the characterizations Mr. Rudin has just described the District Attorney's Office in, I don't think at this juncture Mr. Rudin and I neither want to or need to engage in a back and forth record making. I think that the import of this occasion speaks for itself and it is enough to let the record stand as it is.

The District Attorney has responded in this matter, has identified information, has provided that information to the defense and to the Court that acted upon that information in the manner that we believe is both lawful and just in light

of the information itself and the status of the defendant in this case.

While we continue to deny wrongdoing by our staff members, our ADAs individually, our office as an entity, we do acknowledge that the information that Detective Gerecitano purports to have should have been revealed to the defendant at the time of his trial, and for that reason we concede the conviction without any prodding from the defense or any requests from the Court. This Office sought to do that in the interest of justice because, as Your Honor described it in the very first day of this hearing, it is our mission, it is our obligation as Assistant District Attorneys and as a District Attorney's Office, to seek justice and fairness hand in hand.

We have never been an agency that has sought a conviction by any means possible. We did not do so in this case. There was information that should have been disclosed that was not disclosed. Based upon that, we conceded the conviction, and based upon the passage of time and the opportunity to reevaluate Mr. Santos given to us by his own testimony here in this courtroom, we made a decision, coupled with other information, that we cannot retry this defendant and therefore, in the interests of justice and fairness, we concede this hearing, we concede to the defendants's relief because it would be unfair otherwise to put this defendant through this hearing and to potentially put him through

another retrial or through a retrial that we do not foresee being able to maintain.

Your Honor, I, again, thank you, for the opportunity for allowing me, this office as respondent, to come into this courtroom and to acknowledge what has happened in the past, and to take corrective steps to make sure that any wrongs that were committed were righted here today.

THE COURT: Since this is the petition of Mr. Collins, I don't know, Mr. Rudin, if there's anything else that you wish to add, and certainly, if Mr. Collins would like to be heard, I would give him that opportunity as well.

THE DEFENDANT: Judge Irizarry, first I would like to thank you and your staff for taking the time to carefully evaluate my petition, and finally, give me the day in court that I have been denied for the last 15 years of my life. The suffering my family and I have suffered at the hands of the District Attorney's Office is simply unthinkable. The last 16 years of my life have been spent in prison for a crime I did not commit. My children lost their father for 16 years. My mother lost her son. We took 11 years for me working from my prison cell to accumulate the evidence I needed to initially challenge my conviction only to be met with now from the District Attorney's Office that nothing had been done wrong, and despite their claims at this point, I believe you all know exactly why they consented to granting the relief in

my case. So I just want to thank the Court for its time, for finally giving me a day in court, and for finally bringing the suffering of my family to an end.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you, all.

Let me just start off by saying that in terms of the result that has been achieved here, either short of continuing and concluding the hearing, that I certainly was prepared to hold in this matter because I believe the only just and fair result under all of the circumstances and to the extent that the parties have been able to reach that resolution in the manner in which they have, saving the expenditure of the additional resources of the justice system, and I want to use that in the expansive term because the District Attorney's Office handles hundreds and hundreds of cases everyday and Mr. Rudin has devoted his time pro bono, and we have a lot of interns that are here today, and for all of the intents that are here, it is good for them to see how important it is once they become lawyers to devote some of their time to pro bono work because it certainly was an important task to do, and while Mr. Collins certainly gave himself a very good education in the 16 years that he was incarcerated, there really can be no substitute for the formal preparation and experience that Mr. Rudin and his staff brought to bear on this case.

I am, however, disappointed in many ways that we did

petition that additional evidence was uncovered, specifically the actual documentation of material witness order for Mr. Santos that had also not been turned over to the defense.

Mr. Santos came here and testified before the Court and yet, additional information came to light that had not been turned over to the defense and that was, as he said it, he was strung out. He was using drugs 24/7, and in all likelihood, was high the day he made the observations that ultimately assisted in providing the evidence against Mr. Collins that led to his arrest.

In fact, what's pretty dramatic about what he said about that is that he said he was using just about every kind of drug that there was except for heroin because he had stopped using that some years before, but he was using just about every other kind of drug that you can imagine, and what he said was he was picked up off the street, in all likelihood high, and the D.A.'s Office proceeded to question him. No indication as to whether or not he might have been going through withdrawal. No indication whether he was given medical attention. Nothing.

And what he testified to was that he was threatened, he was threatened with jail, he was threatened with physical abuse, and frankly, he was cross examined by respondent, and I found his testimony to be quite credible.

Nowhere in the record does there appear to be any proceeding

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some of the other members of the D.A.'s staff professing that they did nothing wrong, that they weren't aware of any material witness orders, that they weren't aware of any violation of probation order and so on, it is, indeed, beyond disappointing. It is really sad that the D.A.'s Office persists in standing firm and saying they did nothing wrong here. It is, indeed, sad.

It is, indeed, sad that there is nothing in what has been said in the statement of the D.A.'s Office that says we see there were a number of things that were done here that were, perhaps, done incorrectly, and we are going to take steps to make sure that none of this ever happens again. We are going to make sure to train our assistants to make sure they understand that. Yes, there may be sometimes when you will have a reluctant witness. In fact, it happens quite often that you have a reluctant witness, and you take witnesses as they come. You can't help that. And sometimes they have long criminal records and sometimes they are drug addicts and sometimes they are just not nice people, but they have that valuable information that you need and so, sometimes material witnesses are necessary, but there is a procedure to be followed. Those procedures are there to safeguard the rights of the witness, as well as to provide the resources that a prosecutor needs to do his or her job effectively.

While it can be said that justice is served today to

the extent that Mr. Collins will not have to continue to serve a sentence that was obtained in violation of his constitutional rights and I think that in all likelihood if all of the witnesses -- if all of the evidence came out the way that it was represented by the petitioner, in all likelihood I don't think that the Court would have needed the D.A.'s Office to review their evidence. It seems to me, given all the challenges to the credibility of the main witnesses and given the passage of time, that there could have been no reasonable juror who would have been able to find Mr. Collins guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The issue before the Court is not whether or not Mr. Collins is guilty. That's not the issue before the Court. The only issue before the Court is whether or not his conviction was obtained in an unconstitutional manner, and as Mr. Rudin said, the whole problem here is that the initial jury who had the case was not given the opportunity to, and indeed, was not trusted to do its job as factfinder, and to apply those facts to the laws the Court were given by providing all of the information that was available and to provide the defense with the information that it was rightfully entitled to.

At the oral argument here, the first day of what was to be the hearing, Respondent argued that the Office had conducted a very thorough investigation of the allegations

made by Mr. Collins back when he had collaterally attacked his conviction in state court, but the key thing to have done in that investigation would have been to have brought in the police officers who are involved and perhaps back then they would have "discovered" that Mr. Oliva had recanted the testimony, and frankly, defies credulity to believe that Mr. Vecchione who in an affidavit said that there was nothing that happened in the trial that he did not know, no decision that was not made that did not go through him. It defies credulity to believe that he did not know about the recanted witness; and as a more senior prosecutor he, certainly, should have been aware of all of the obligations to disclose a witness' addiction, material witness order, and to follow all of the appropriate procedures.

At the end, because I agree with Mr. Rudin and with, ultimately, the Respondent I am sure joins the Court based upon the agreement that the parties have reached, it is without jurisdiction to continue with the hearing because the petitioner has obtained the relief that he sought and indeed, relief that was sought as pursuant to the amended petition is the most comprehensive relief that could ever be granted in any petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which is an unconditional release and prohibition against being retried.

MR. RICHARDSON: Apologize for interrupting the Court, but you have just said several things that --

THE COURT: I really don't want to hear any more denials.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, I was not offering denials. If I may?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. RICHARDSON: The one thing you did not hear from the prepared statement that I read to this Court was a single excuse. I did not make any excuses then and I do not make excuses now. My Office's position then and now was that we believe in this defendant's guilt. However, Your Honor is correct in that through the passage of time, through a reevaluation, through the right analysis of evidence of witnesses that were both before the trial court and were either before this hearing court or were to come before this hearing court, we have reevaluated that position with you, but one thing that Your Honor has said is that the record of this court -- of the defendant's trial doesn't reveal that certain things were revealed, whether or not we revealed that there was MWO, material witness order -- excuse me, whether or not we revealed anything about Mr. Oliva or Mr. Diaz, about what you, the Court, knows. And what the record should reflect is that we are both, Mr. Rudin and myself, and this Court, are dealing with a transcript that is incomplete and there are approximately 50 pages of transcripts that are missing, and while Your Honor describes a diligent search to investigate

the defendant's claims, one of those diligent searches was to attempt to find those missing pages of the transcript, and that was done. (Continued on next page)

MR. RICHARDSON: One court reporter is dead. The other court reporter is mentally incapacitated to the point that she cannot be interviewed, and both of their notes are missing. So, as the respondent, as the District Attorney's office, I am left with a record that is incomplete. A record that is incomplete, the afternoon, after opening statements were given, and then a record that's incomplete the morning before Edwin Oliva testified.

I do not know what was revealed to the Court that morning. I do not know if anyone revealed to the Court that morning that Oliva had potentially recanted and then come back. I do not know if anyone said that Angel Santos had a drug habit. I do not know what is in that missing portion of the minutes. It is my burden to know, it is my responsibility to explain what's there, and I cannot, because it's missing.

So, I don't make any excuses for the position that the respondent finds themselves in today, and I do not make any excuses for conduct that occurred fifteen years ago in the petitioner's trial. But what I do know is this: The material-witness order for Angel Santos was done in front of a judge. The order that's before this Court is signed by Judge Egitto. We know that the prosecutor's office, on their own, cannot commit someone to civil jail custody. I do not have that authority. No member of my office has that authority.

THE COURT: But it's one thing to shove an order

under a judge's nose and ask him to just sign it, and it's another thing to have a whole proceeding before the judge where the material witness is brought and the judge explains what a material-witness order is, provides counsel to the potential witness, okay, especially in a situation with Mr. Santos, where he was a drug user, where he might have been subjecting himself to possible prosecution.

He was scared stiff about the prospect. He was being told that he might be prosecuted for perjury, and he was even concerned about that when he came before this Court, and that was the reason why this Court assigned him counsel at no cost, to advise him of that.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: And the bottom line is that no self-respecting defense attorney -- and Mr. Harrison was an experienced defense attorney. He handled many, many cases -- no self-respecting defense attorney, having in-hand knowledge that a witness recanted testimony, would forego cross-examination of that witness based on that. And while there may be fifty pages of transcript missing, the bottom line was that there was no discussion whatsoever about the material-witness order anywhere. There was no questioning by Mr. Harrison about any material-witness order. And Mr. Vecchione's summation was that the witnesses came there voluntarily. And there is more that's in the record that has

been discussed and more that has not been discussed. And, no, I didn't hear excuses, but I also didn't hear at all any kind of acknowledgment that things were done that should not have been done other than with respect to the recanting.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor mentions with specificity witness Santos, who testified in this court, and as your Honor was a Supreme Court judge in Kings County, Judge Egitto was a Supreme Court judge in Kings County for many years, as well, and I have never met a Supreme Court judge in Kings County or anywhere else who would accept a material-witness order as something that would be shoved under their nose without reading, inspecting and interviewing the witness who is the subject of that order.

It has been my experience in Kings County that every judge does that, that no judge touches those orders lightly, because at that moment, a judge is faced with a decision whether or not to imprison a person who, other than refusing to testify --

THE COURT: You know what? I'm just going to stop it here at this point in time, because we've not been able to pursue any kind of hearing.

We've not been able to bring Justice Egitto, now retired, here to discuss what was or was not done. And I'm not here to cast aspersions on any of my colleagues, who I still respect and admire, but human beings are human beings,

and just as there are prosecutors who don't do the right thing and defense lawyers who don't necessarily do the right thing and defense lawyers who maybe are not so careful about what they do, there are also, in the same vein, police officers and judges who don't do necessarily what they should do and follow procedures that should be followed.

But that's not necessarily what is here before me, and I'm not going to get sucked into some discussion about what the caliber of the judiciary is in Kings County, because that's really not what's at issue here --

MR. RICHARDSON: I agree.

THE COURT: -- because what is at issue, very often, a judge can't do more if the judge is not provided with the appropriate information. The judge relies on the representations that are made by the parties and the facts that are presented to the judge. We're not the investigators. We're not the defense attorneys, and our job is to make sure that the constitutional rights of all sides are protected: Prosecution, who represents the victims in the case, and the defense and the defendants, and ultimately to make sure that the process, while maybe not perfect, is a fair one.

MR. RICHARDSON: I agree with your Honor 100 percent, and I have no doubt that that's what Judge Egitto did in handling the MWO, the material-witness order that was presented to him regarding Angel Santos.

Angel Santos, by the way, who testified here that he may have been high on drugs during the observation and he may have been high on drugs many times before and during that -- and I agree with your Honor, we take our witnesses as we find them, and we find witnesses in the highest levels and the lowest levels, and we have to use them, because they are the witnesses to crimes -- but the fact that he was addicted to drugs or might have been addicted to drugs at the time does not make him any less valuable as a witness, as you have described.

THE COURT: I'm not talking about that. I'm not talking about that.

But the bottom line is, no, the bottom line is that that is a fact that needed to be turned over to the defense, so that the defense can then challenge him on the stand in front of the jury and let the jury decide, and let the jury decide with all of the facts that it should have. And that didn't happen here, and certainly, by the time he testified, he had had a chance to dry out, because he said he wasn't on drugs when he testified.

But that's not the issue. The issue is not whether or not he should have used as a witness or not. That's the choice of the judge, and it's not the choice of the defense. That's the government's choice. That's the People's choice.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, never has it been my

understanding of the Brady rule that I would be required to turn over a witness's status as a person who uses drugs or uses alcohol, unless that drug use or alcohol use was in some way relative to what that witness witnessed.

THE COURT: Precisely. You know what,

Mr. Richardson? I'm going to stop you here, okay, because the bottom line was, he said right here that he was probably high, because he was always high, at the time that he made the 911 call, which also wasn't turned over -- the tape of which also wasn't turned over to the defense, and he was high when he when he went in for his first interview. The fact is that whether or not a person is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs at the time that he or she makes the observations that are at issue, okay, is relevant to credibility.

The young man in the wheelchair, we have a spot in the front there where you can fit comfortably, so you can be out of the way of the aisle.

A VOICE: Thank you.

THE COURT: You are welcome.

But I don't want to belabor this and go into a back-and-forth about this.

The bottom line is that it was Giglio material that affected -- potentially could affect the impeachment or the credibility of the witness, and that wasn't turned over, among the other things that happened here. And the bottom line is

that while, yes, respondent is not making any outward excuses, but by standing by everything that you did, and not acknowledging that there were documents that should have been turned over that weren't turned over, acknowledging that there was information -- not acknowledging that there was information that should have been given that wasn't given, you stand by all of that, I think that that's shameful. I think that that's shameful, and what I hope will come out of this is that there will be some more significant training in this area with respect to the trial assistants, so that something like this just doesn't happen again.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, I can say that while I am not in any way attempting to excuse or justify things that I know that my office may have done incorrectly, I am not admitting things that I do not know that we did.

And your Honor has asked something very important, which is whether or not there is training in my office for the trial assistants. Well, there is training for our trial assistants, and I think it's some of the best training that is offered in this state, both in the office and through the State Prosecutors Association, and our assistants attend those trainings on a regular basis.

As your Honor knows, this type of appeal that's before your Honor is an extremely rare occurrence. It's rare in this federal court, and it's rare in state court, because

it's not the practice of the District Attorney's office to withhold information from any defendant, not just Jabbar Collins, not just murder defendants, but offenses for drugs or rapes or any other type of case we have. We believe in full disclosure. We engage in full disclosure.

Is it clear on this record that there were problems in the Jabbar Collins prosecution? Your Honor, I can only say in one word, yes, it is clear. Has the office taken steps since then to address concerns that were raised by what our conduct might have been in his case? Absolutely, your Honor. It is the office's policy now, as it was then, to completely disclose such information in 911 tapes. Any type of Brady material, we are aware that that's our obligation to turn it over, and we do turn it over, just as we did in this hearing. When we became aware of something, we turned it over.

Gerecitano's information, your Honor, I cannot prove that that happened, but I can't disprove it happened, but that's not my measuring rod, my duty is, when I learn of this information, to turn it over. I can then investigate it all the live-long day, which I did, and I still cannot prove that it happened. But it's information that, if Gerecitano said it and knew it, it should have been provided to Mr. Harrison for Mr. Collins at his trial, and it wasn't. And because we acknowledge that that was an error, we conceded this conviction, and that's not an easy thing for a state

prosecution to do -- for a state prosecutor to do, and it's not an easy thing for me to do personally, but we have done it, because it was the right thing to do.

Your Honor, without announcing to the Court all the steps that my office has taken to insure that these things don't happen, you can be certain that we have taken steps and will continue to take steps to make sure that each and every defendant tried in our county courts receives a fair trial, with full knowledge of all the information possessed of the People against him.

MR. RUDIN: Your Honor, may I make one comment?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RUDIN: The Gerecitano statement to

Mr. Richardson and Ms. Ferrel did not happen in a vacuum.

In our 440 motion that we filed in 2006, we included a sworn affidavit by Edwin Oliva that disclosed that he had made a full recantation, and then had been brow-beaten by Mr. Vecchione, and he said to Mr. Vecchione and Mr. Posnor was brow-beaten into testifying, his work release was rescinded, and he was threatened, and that's why he testified the way he did.

For four years, the District Attorney was on notice of the sworn recantation of its principal witness, that he had fully recanted and then been coerced into testifying. Only because your Honor ordered an evidentiary hearing did we have

the ability to subpoen the retired detective Gerecitano, who was the principal detective who handled Edwin Oliva initially, and took his initial statement. It was because of that that Detective Gerecitano was interviewed by Mr. Richardson in preparation for the hearing, and made his disclosure at that time, which obviously is a disclosure that he would have repeated in court.

I'm not suggesting that Mr. Richardson would not disclose it, anyway. It was only because of that sequence of events that the information was finally acknowledged by the District Attorney. And, as your Honor has pointed out, had there been a proper investigation beginning in 2006, had there not been more than a dozen sworn statements by Monique Ferrel and Michael Vecchione, the Chief of the Rackets Bureau, definitively denying that anyone in the District Attorney's office had been present for any recantation, if not for those, Mr. Collins would have been or should have been released four years ago.

To say that a New York City -- to imply that a New York City police detective may somehow be mistaken in recalling years later that there was a recantation -- which, by the way, happens to corroborate the witness's own affidavit -- after the District Attorney's office admitted, two weeks ago, as a matter of fact, that there was a recantation and there was a Brady violation and that's why

they were consenting to vacate the conviction -- is disappointing, to say the least, that that's the position that they are taking.

THE COURT: That's exactly my point. I'm not going to belabor this any further, because along the way, along the way, there were many steps that could have been taken. And that's absolutely right, Mr. Rudin. But for the fact that this Court ordered a hearing, there would not have been such a close examination, and but for the fact that the Court pressed respondent to make sure that we had a complete record that forced a more thorough search of the record here, that granted petitioner leave to expand the record in this case, but for all of those things, I'm not so sure that we would be here reaching this decision necessarily, which is the right and proper decision. And we talk about justice. It's very difficult to talk about justice in the situation that we're confronted with now, sixteen years later.

There is a man who is dead, whose family was deprived of his presence and his support, a witness who was injured. By the same token, there is Mr. Collins and his family, who suffered what they suffered through.

As I said earlier, whether or not Mr. Collins is guilty or not guilty is not really the issue here, because what is the issue is whether or not he was deprived of his constitutional rights during that trial, and it should have

been up to that trial jury to make the determination of the facts based on everything that it should have considered, and it was not given that opportunity. It was not given that opportunity.

So, there are two tragedies here. There's the tragedy of Rabbi Pollack and his family, and there's the tragedy of the Collins family, and perhaps a third tragedy, the tragedy of a justice system that, at least in this case, was not transparent and did not follow the procedures and the safeguards that have been developed, both through the legislature and in case law, to insure that these kinds of things don't happen.

And as I said, I can only hope that what the DA's office has represented here today is in fact what it will do, which is to emphasize to the prosecutors in that office the importance of Brady. The habeas petition should not be taken lightly. There isn't a single judge in this courthouse that takes a habeas petition lightly. We get many of them. Why? Because there's always that possibility that you might have that one or two persons who are in fact innocent, or who may have had an injustice done to them during the course of their cases that deprived them of their constitutional rights, and at the minimum, they deserve to have those rights vindicated, because when we don't have the Constitution adhered to, when we don't have the procedural safeguards that are in place and

that have been put in place by Congress and by the state legislature, then we as a society are doomed to failure.

This is the Constitution that is emulated and copied in countries around the world. There are countries around the world who want to fashion themselves after us, and at the foundation of their new systems is their constitution, very much like ours. Great praise for such a young country as ours. These can't be just meaningless words. This is a living, breathing document that has to mean something. We, as lawyers and as judges, take an oath to uphold the Constitution. It is a sacred duty that we have.

I am glad that at least at this point in time, we have reached, as I said before, the proper resolution in this case.

The only thing that is left is to resolve a practical issue that we also discussed yesterday during the conference call. It was how to effectuate the release of Mr. Collins, because he did have a violation of probation from his youthful-offender adjudication imposed consecutively, in which case that would still technically have a hold on him. I did allow the parties to come in later this morning to give respondent an opportunity to investigate, with Corrections and any other appropriate agencies, how to effectuate that release.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, Mr. Rudin and I both

made phone calls to the Greenhaven Correctional Facility, and we are both armed with the same information, as Mr. Rudin will be following up on the information, I would be glad to let Mr. Rudin inform the Court what he was told by Greenhaven.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RUDIN: We need an order from the Court granting relief that we need taken in a certified form. Once that order is received at Greenhaven, they will conduct the process of crediting Mr. Collins with time served, and then he'll be released.

He could be released either from New York or from Greenhaven, I'm told. I think this process will take a couple of days. I think Mr. Collins will just as soon be released from Greenhaven, and I would ask your Honor to direct the authorities, I guess it's the marshals, more than the marshals, I understand it's the state correctional authorities, to try to move Mr. Collins back to Greenhaven as expeditiously as possible, so he's not somehow caught in transit in some interim facility. He should be moved as soon as possible back to Greenhaven, and Greenhaven will process this, and he'll be released from Greenhaven.

Mr. Collins's youthful-offender adjudication was converted to a conviction, because of his conviction in this case. He does need to be credited with time served on that sentence. At an appropriate time, we will move to vacate that

conviction, as well. That matter is not before your Honor.

THE COURT: That would have to be done before an appropriate state court judge or justice.

MR. RUDIN: Your Honor, just one other thing to complete the record. There are no fifty missing pages. There's a fifty-page gap in pagination due to the convenience of the court reporters. I think we all know it's common, at least in state court it's common, that sometimes a gap will be left in the pagination while one reporter finishes transcribing the minutes and another reporter picks up the next day. There's no evidence of any missing proceedings. It's a seamless transition, so there are no missing pages.

MR. RICHARDSON: That is incorrect, Mr. Rudin, particularly with the second segment of the missing transcript, that begins with no introduction and just the witness on the stand. So, it's not a seamless transition.

That might just be the solution, of perhaps a page or two, what it appears to be. And this was verified by the court reporter that it was daily copy, and in daily copy, as the Court is well aware, the reporters concentrate on delivering the testimonial portion of the transcript, and that contains the witness testimony, and would leave out the sidebars or the bench conferences that might have been held.

And it is the opinion of the court reporters -- the head of the court reporters that that is what happened on the

March 6 missing date and on the March 7 missing date, but because no certified transcript was ever ordered, and now with the incapacitation of one court reporter and the passing of the other, it is impossible to get a certified transcript at this time.

MR. RUDIN: Your Honor, Ms. Ferrel represented to this Court, when your Honor was asking this very issue, that this was a complete transcript, and it was only a question of pagination.

And I would also point out that there was a direct appeal in this case, and this is the record that went up on appeal. So, for the District Attorney now to suggest that it's failure to disclose certain information as a result of a missing transcript, that it may have been disclosed in the missing transcript, is almost somewhat lamentable.

THE COURT: I'm not buying that argument.

MR. RICHARDSON: I don't believe I made that argument.

THE COURT: To the extent that it can be inferred that there perhaps might have been disclosures made in those missing fifty pages, I'm not buying that.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, I did not --

THE COURT: I'll done with this back-and-forth. At the end of the day, whatever we say here doesn't impact the end result. I can only, as I said, only hope that I do not

see another case such as this one before me on another writ of habeas corpus, and that what's happened here will not be repeated again.

What I will do is this. In the first instance, the Court grants the petition for writ of habeas corpus in its entirety. Mr. Collins is unconditionally released. The respondent District Attorney of Kings County is prohibited forever more from prosecuting Mr. Collins for the charges that were contained in Indictment Number 2884 of 1984 --

MR. RICHARDSON: 1994, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- 1994. I'm so sorry. Thank you.

That's Indictment Number 2884 of 1994. Those are charges stemming from the robbery and murder of Rabbi Pollack, and the -- I believe it was attempted murder of Mr. Avery. That indictment is to be dismissed with prejudice.

The minutes of these proceedings will be the order of the Court. However, the Court will issue a separate judgment, which will be what will be forwarded to Greenhaven. It will just take us maybe about an hour to put that together, and it will just be a modified version of incorporating what the parties agreed to and submitted in Mr. Rudin's June 7 letter.

And then you can get -- we'll give you a call,

Mr. Rudin. I guess you're going to follow up with Greenhaven,
so that you can get a certification of that, and however many

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    copies you need for Corrections.
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               MR. RUDIN: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you all very much.
               MR. COLLINS: Thank you, your Honor.
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